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PRESERVING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

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Project: Page Tract

Project Sponsor: HSMM

Agency and Permit Number: None given

Project Location: Central Spartanburg County, south of the city of Spartanburg, South Carolina (Figure 1).

Field Personnel: Julie Poppell and Nicole Southerland

Date of Survey: February 25, 2005

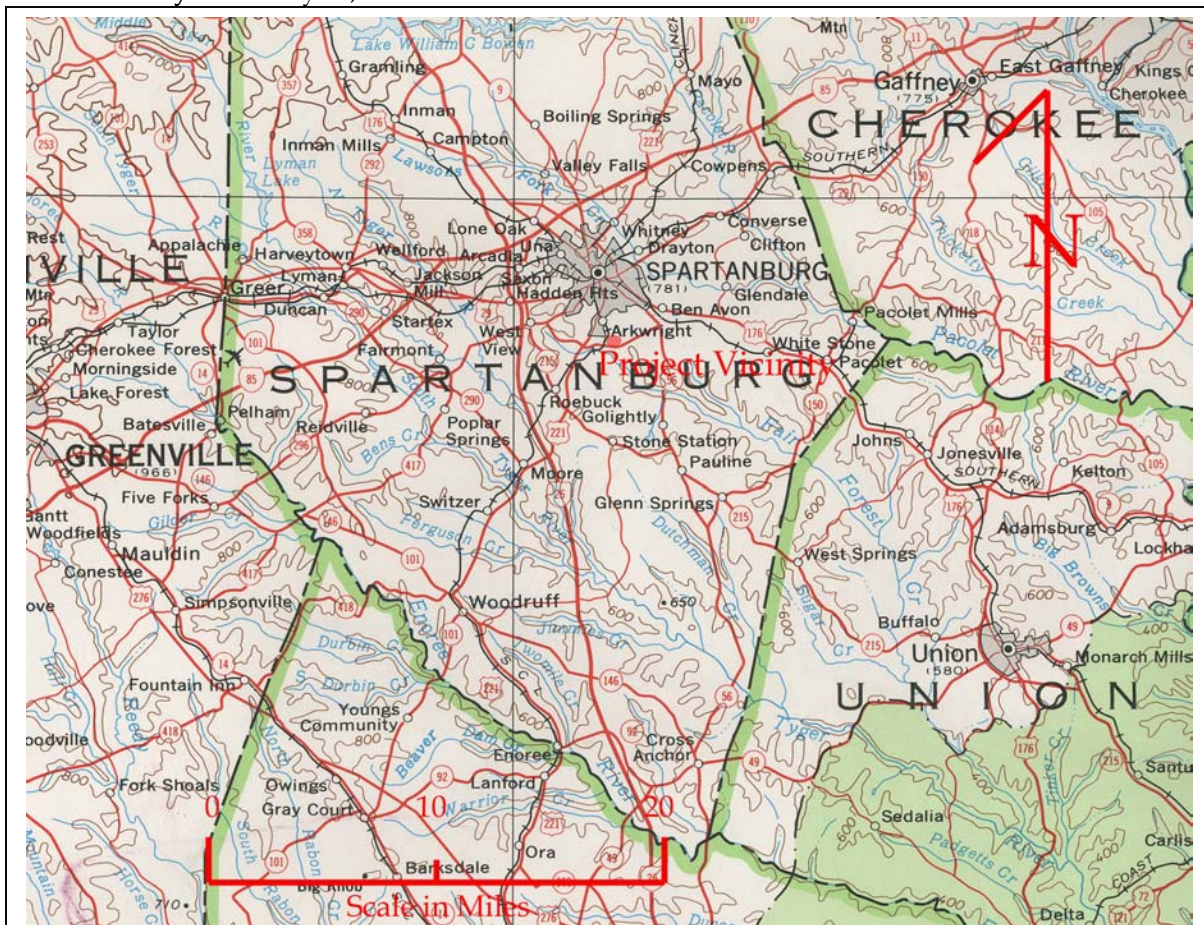


Figure 1. Project vicinity in Spartanburg County (basemap is USGS South Carolina 1:500,000).

Objective: To obtain initial historic research that will assist in better understanding the types of historic sites present on the tract; to evaluate land use activities and their potential affects on possible archaeological sites; and to identify the areas of the tract that have the highest probability of producing archaeological and/or historical sites.

Survey Description: The 128 acre tract borders SC 295 (Southport Road) to the southeast, Fairforest Creek to the east, and the western boundary is Sims Chapel Road and an existing railway line (Figure 2). Several ATV trails are found throughout the tract, giving access to most areas. A variety of vegetation is found on the tract including a dense pine and hardwood forest, areas of only hardwoods, and ponds with low, wet areas surrounding them.

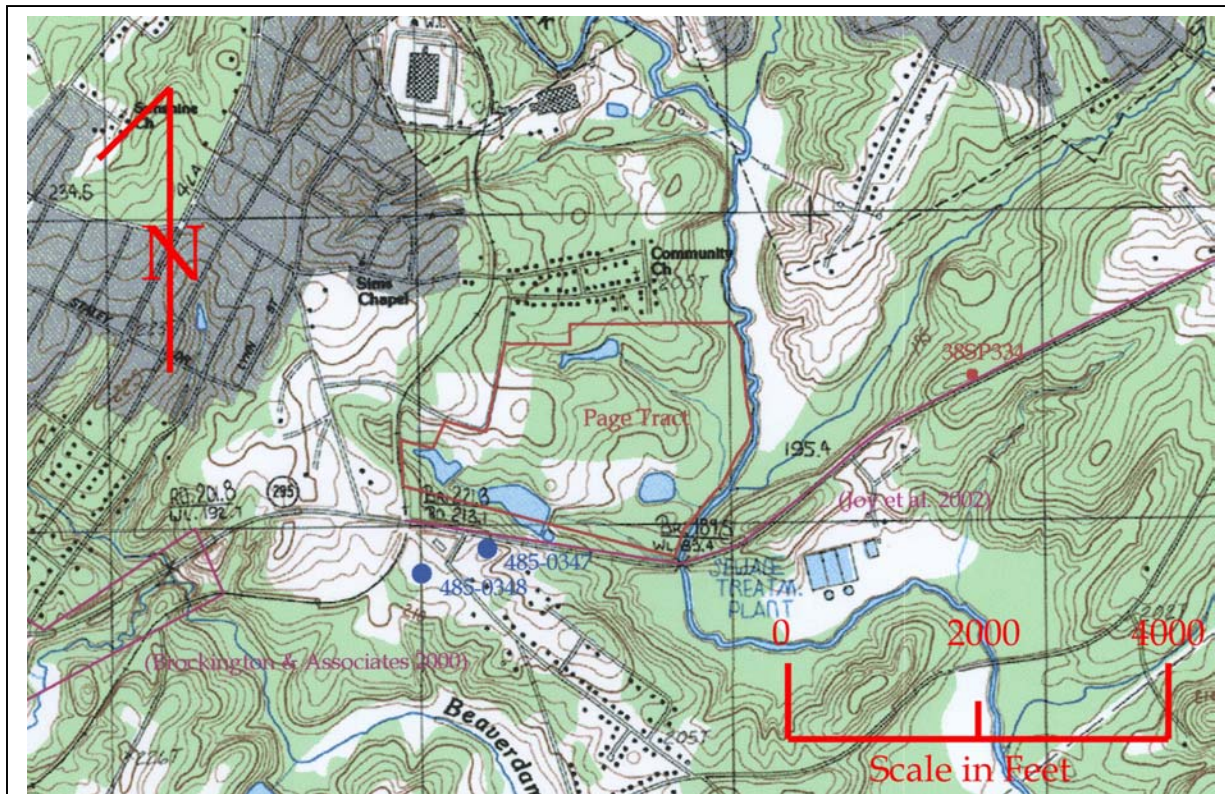
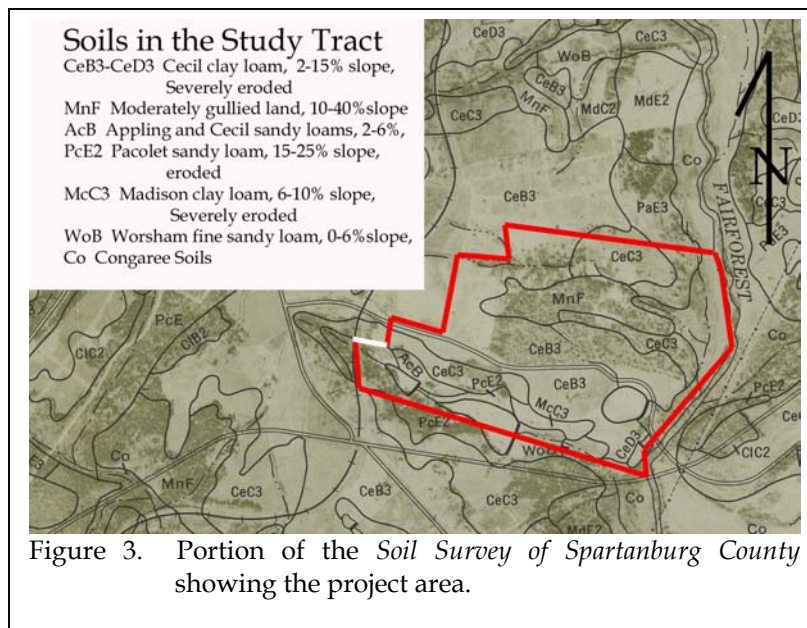


Figure 2. Project area with previously identified archaeological and architectural sites (basemap is USGS Spartanburg 7.5').

The Spartanburg County Soil Survey (Camp 1968) shows six different soils found on the tract (Figure 3). The majority of the tract contains Cecil clay loams, ranging from 2 to 15% slope, all severely eroded. Also found on the tract are Congaree soils, Appling sandy loams, Pacolet sandy loams, Madison clay loams, and a small portion of Worsham fine sandy loams. The Worsham soils are poorly drained, but found only in the southern-most portion of the tract. All of the other soils, which range from 0 to 25% slopes, are well drained, but range from eroded to severely eroded. One gullied area is also found toward the northern portion of the tract.

A background investigation of historic maps was performed to see if any structures or sites are located in or around the project area. These maps include:

1. Mills' *Atlas* of 1825 (Figure 4)



2. *Gray's New Map of Spartanburg* from 1882 by O.W. Gray & Son
3. *Map of the County of Spartanburg* from 1887 by E.H. McCollough (Figure 5)
4. *Spartanburg County Soil Survey* from 1921 (Figure 6)
5. *General Highway and Transportation Map of Spartanburg County* from 1951 (Figure 7)
6. *Soil Survey of Spartanburg County* from 1968 (see Figure 3).

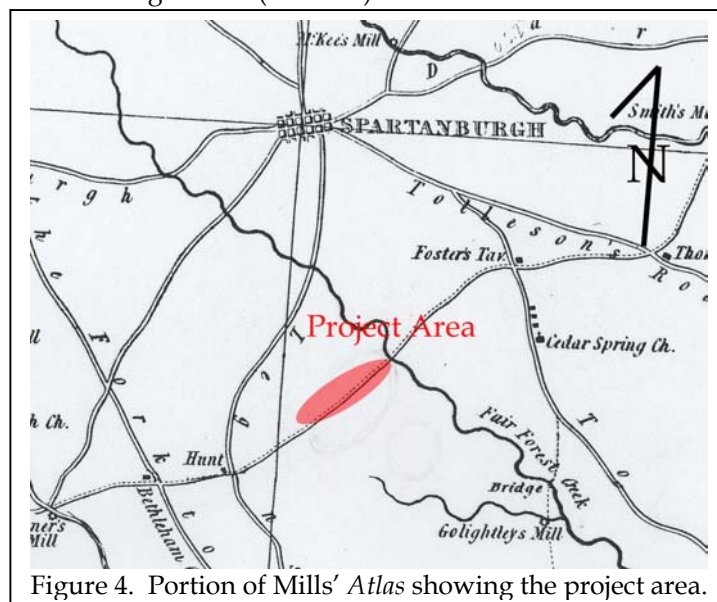
In addition, the S.C. Department of Archives and History GIS and the site files at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology were consulted to check for any previously identified sites or structures in the project area.

Results: The background check at the S.C. Department of Archives and History revealed no historic structures within the tract boundaries. However, two sites, 485-0347 and 485-0348, both houses, were located less than 0.2 mile south of the project tract. Structure 485-0347 is a ca. 1925 house while 485-0348 is a ca. 1950 house. Both structures have been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The GIS also revealed two other surveys that had been performed within a mile of the project area. One survey, to the west of the project area, was an evaluation of the SC 295 Connector performed in 2000, however, no archaeological sites were located (Brockington and Associates 2000). The second survey was performed on SC 295 between US 221 and SC 56, just south of the project area (Joy et al 2002). This survey, performed in 2002, identified one archaeological site (38SP334) within 1.0 mile of the current survey area.

This site, which was found through investigations at the S.C. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century historic scatter and has been determined not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No other archaeological sites were identified within a 1.0 mile radius of the project site.

Examination of historic maps 1, 2, 3, and 6 reveal no structures in the project area. Maps 4 and 5 do show structures in the project area. Map 4, the 1921 soil survey from Spartanburg shows one structure in the project area, which is



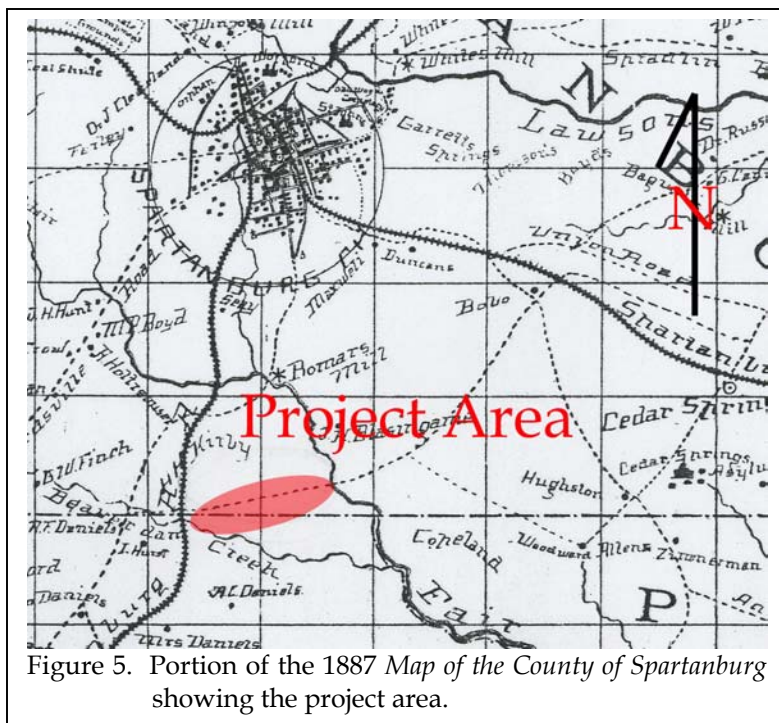


Figure 5. Portion of the 1887 Map of the County of Spartanburg showing the project area.

located north of an existing road running approximately east-west through the tract. By 1951, as shown in Map 5, at least four structures are in the project area, all located south of the existing road. This means at least five early to mid-twentieth century structures were located on the project tract.

The pedestrian survey involved walking all the trails and assessing the visible ground surface for sites. As previously mentioned, ATV trails provided access to a large portion of the tract (Figure 8). These trails generally provided 100% visibility, however it was clear that the entire tract was severely eroded. Nonetheless, three small sites were identified (Figure 9). All three of the sites produced a small amount of

whiteware and some glass, while one of these sites also evidenced a small prehistoric site of quartz flakes. No dense concentration of artifacts was found at any of these sites, in fact these sites did not have any diagnostic artifacts, except the whiteware, which has such a wide date range and is still being produced today.

One of the sites does appear to be the structure shown on the 1921 soil survey. Less than five artifacts were found and no brick piles or other evidence of the structure was located. One of the remaining four structures, as seen on the 1951 *General Highway and Transportation Map of Spartanburg County*, was located, however only two pieces of whiteware were identified from the surface. The last three structures were not located, however some piles of tin roofing and a few machine-made bricks were found in the general area of these structures (Figure 10). It also appears that some land alteration has occurred in this area, including clearing and grading.

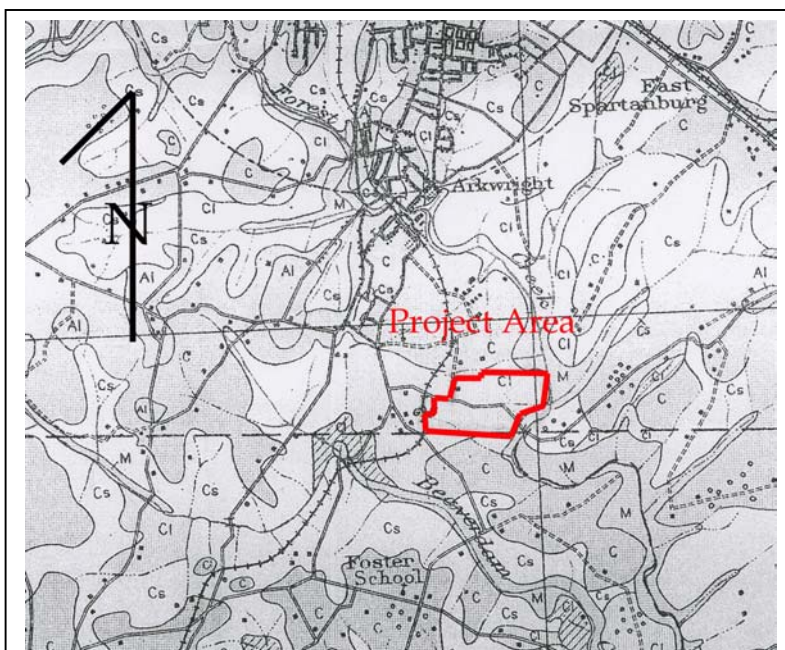


Figure 6. Portion of the 1921 Spartanburg County Soil Survey showing the project area.

Summary: Although dense vegetation covered much of the tract, cleared trails provided access to most areas. These trails, while providing 100% visibility, revealed only three sites. The sites were sparse and the prehistoric site did not provide any diagnostic artifacts. Two of the sites appear to be structures as shown on historic maps, however the four structures in the southern portion of the tract appear to be

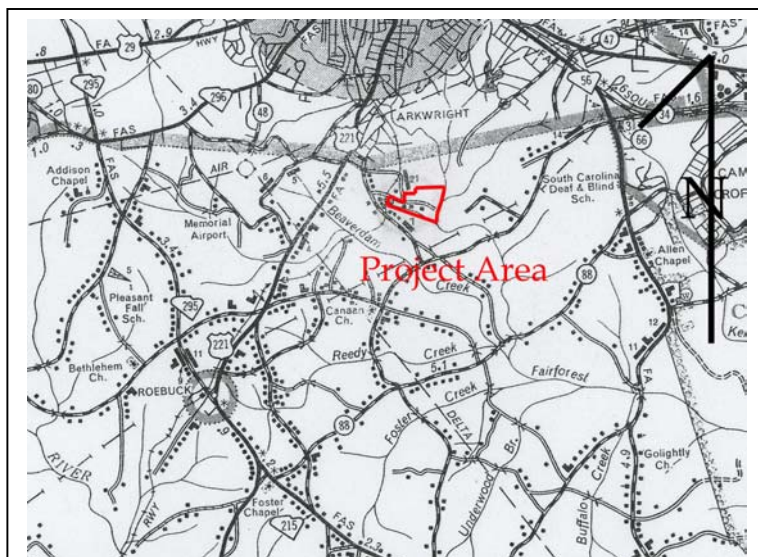


Figure 7. Portion of the 1951 General Highway and Transportation Map of Spartanburg County showing the project area.

mid-twentieth century and, as evidenced by tin roofing and machine-made bricks, may not provide data that would warrant further research.

Sources:

Brockington and Associates
2000 *Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Proposed SC Route 295 Connector*. Brockington and Associates, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Camp, Wallace
1968 *Soil Survey of Spartanburg County, South Carolina*. USDA, Washington, D.C.

Joy, Deborah, Amy Carruth, and April Montgomery
2001 *Intensive Archaeological and Architectural Surveys on SC Route 295 Widening and Improvements from Near US Route 221 to Near SC Route 56, Spartanburg County, South Carolina*. Legacy Research Associates, Inc., Durham, North Carolina.



Figure 8. View of a trail through the tract.

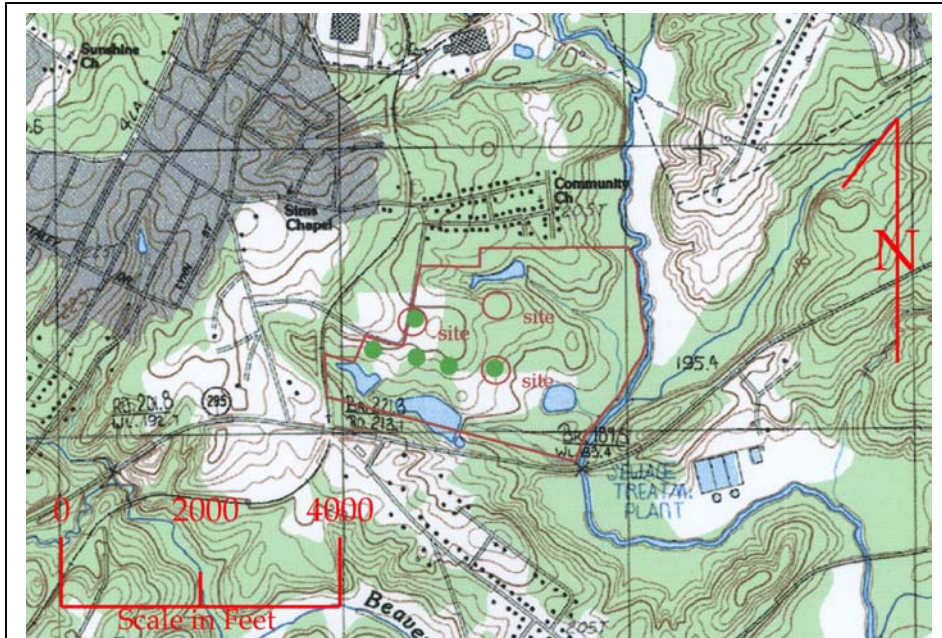


Figure 9. View of structures as identified by historic maps (green dots) and the location of the sites identified during the pedestrian survey (red circles).



Figure 10. View of tin roofing and brick in the location of the mid-twentieth century structures.



Figure 11. View of Fairforest Creek to the east of the tract.



Figure 12. View of dense pines and hardwoods in the tract.